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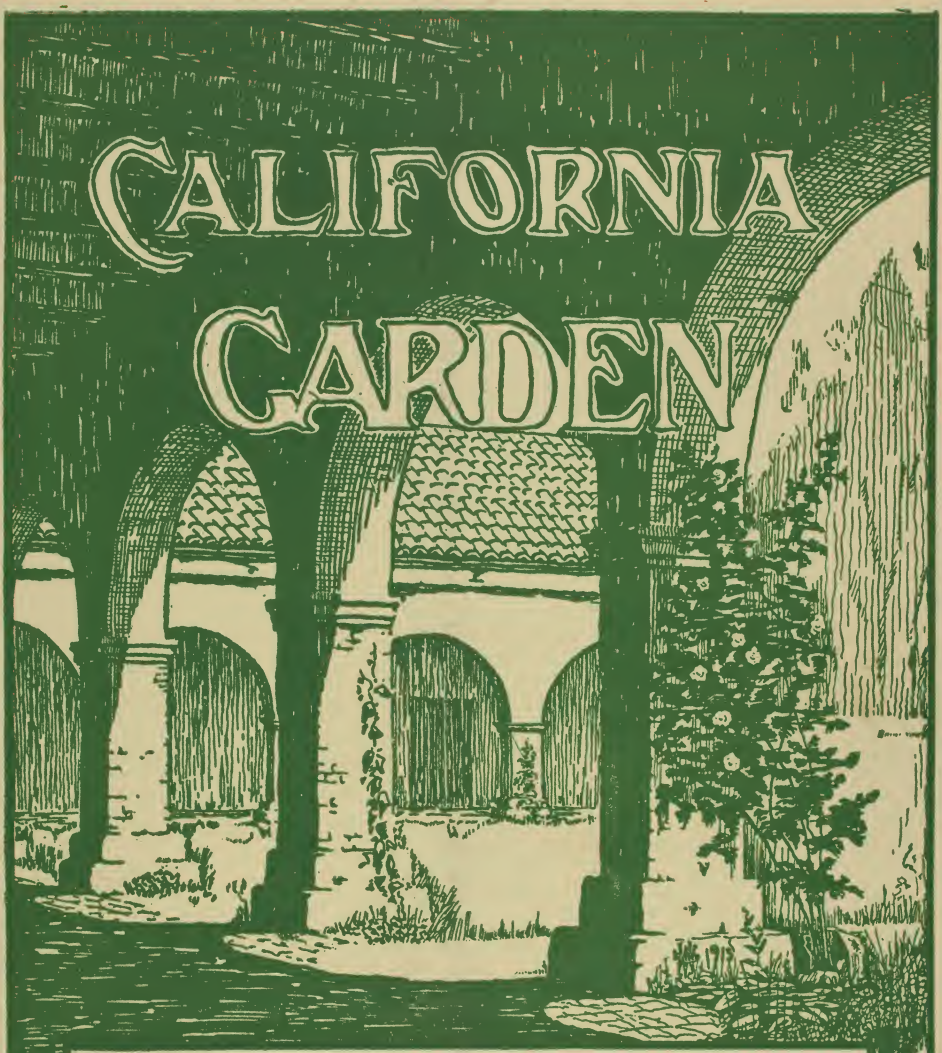
CALIFORNIA GARDEN



Christmas Number

THE FUTURE OF CALIFORNIA'S GARDENS
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DECEMBER, 1928 TEN CENTS

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THE FUTURE OF CALIFORNIA'S GARDENS

By Eric Walther

The future development of ornamental gardening in California would perhaps seem to lie less in possible new departures of practice or design, than in the greater accentuation of the personal interest in the individual plant as such. That this personal interest is quite important even now is evidenced by the increasing number of earnest and enthusiastic amateur gardeners, as well as by the large variety of plants grown by them in our gardens. Any newcomer to California interested in gardens and plants is bound to be struck by the large number of, to him, new, unfamiliar and interesting plants growing in our gardens. Much as this wealth of plant-material has come to be taken as a matter of course by most Californians and even many gardeners, credit for its presence is due to the few more imaginative horticulturists with a vision beyond mere money-profit, as typified by Dr. Franceschi, John Rock, D. W. Coolidge, John Lewis Childs, Theodosia Shepard, etc., not to forget those still active today, as John McLaren, Charles Abraham, Wm. Hertrich, Kate Sessions, E. O. Orpet, Hugh Evans and many others. With all due appreciation of their efforts it must nevertheless be said that the total of about 3000 species of woody plants now grown here could easily be doubled.

Anyone trying to introduce plant-novelties soon realizes that only relatively few really tropical plants will do well in California, and that attention must be centered on species originating in regions with a climate as much as possible like ours. To judge from the exotics now successful here it seems that foremost among these regions should be the Cape of Good Hope, the Mediterranean Region, the Mexican Plateau, Chile, New Zealand, and last, but not least, Australia. Of these South Africa and Australia would seem to hold the greatest promise as to further new plant-treasurers for our gardens, not only on account of climatic similarity, but more even due to their extremely rich Flora. Publications such as "Curtis Botanical Magazine," in their numbers of about 100 years ago, were full of illustrations of many choice plants, now largely lost to cultivation. In those days the plant-enthusiasts of England, etc., seem to have been willing to spend much effort in growing, under glass, with many difficulties due to their sunless summers and cold, damp winters, a host of beautiful and interesting Cape and New Holland plants that really should be quite at home in the open in California, without requiring any more care than do most of our garden-inhabitants.

Of all the regions mentioned Southwest Australia is perhaps most deserving of consideration for the purpose here discussed, as not only does its temperature-range, total rainfall and seasonal distribution of the same, as well as its various soil-formations very closely approach those of California, but it also has undoubtedly one of the richest Floras in the world. That some, at least, of the plants native there are a success here will be proven by the mere mention of Eucalyptus ficifolia, Grevillea thelemanniana, Sollya heterophyllia, Chorizema ilicifolia, Hakea laurina, to which enumeration quite a few more could be added, and that part of the world should prove to be a regular goldmine of good things for our gardens.

These lines are mainly inspired by a recent reading of Dr. L. Diels work of about 400 pages on the vegetation of the region in question, as published in Engler and Drude's "Die Vegetation der Erde" and unfortunately still untranslated. Space being lacking to give any extended extracts here mention of some of the more interesting facts will have to suffice. The author makes some very suggestive statements in regards to the variation of the vegetation, i. e., species, following upon varying soil-conditions. Very instructive are also the data about rainfall, Southwestern Australia having winter rains of from 10 to 50 inches, followed by a long, dry season; with the temperature ranging from a minimum of

about 32° F. in the winter to a maximum of a little over 100° F. in the summer. As to the extreme wealth of the Flora it may be mentioned that Dr. Diels lists alone 24 species of Banksia, of which genus scarcely anything is known in California in spite of its desirability. The Proteaceae, or Protea family, to which Banksia belongs, reaches its highest development in Western Australia and contains many other treasures, mentioning here only Hakea, Grevillea, Dryandra, Isopogon, Petrophila, Lambertia, etc., with a total of over 400 species in this single family. Next in importance comes the Myrtle family, which contains, aside from the several species of ornamental and useful species of Eucalyptus, many other desirable genera with over 370 species. Nearly all of these should prove of easy cultivation in our gardens, and it is to be hoped that the enterprise of California's horticulturists will be sufficient to cause a serious effort to be made in the near future in introducing some of these many beautiful flowering shrubs and trees. Several enthusiasts have already made a promising beginning, John McLaren of Golden Gate Park having growing there now about 12 species of Banksia, as well as several other promising items. Mr. Hugh Evans of Santa Monica and the Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens at Pasadena are also growing quite a number of new West-Australian ornamentals. There remain an almost endless number of worthwhile plants yet to be tried here, though, and nothing short of a special expedition to West Australia would seem to be able to do justice to the opportunity. There appears need of someone willing to follow in the footsteps of such famous early collectors as Robert Brown, and James Drummond, who first made known to horticulture the floral treasures of that part of the world.

An important point is the possession, by the collector, of a thorough knowledge of California conditions, so that an intelligent choice of plants may be made ,not only to avoid reintroducing what is already here but also to take due note of soil-conditions, exposure, etc., that materially influence the natural distribution of the species and a knowledge of which is indispensable for the successful cultivation of these introductions. While the old notion, that all "New Holland" plants will grow only in peat and sand, is at least, in part, quite true, there are nevertheless many species growing on rocks or heavy soil, or even on limestone. Some of these plants resent an excess of moisture, while others seem to prefer that, Dr. Diels stating that the well-known Boronia megastigma has been observed to flower while actually partly submerged at the time.

Much more could be quoted of interest to all plant growers and lovers; and in conclusion it may be repeated that an effort to introduce into our gardens some of the plant-riches of a region as interesting floristically as Southwestern Australia should well repay the expense necessarily involved.

ROADSIDE PLANTING TO IMPROVE MAIN HIGHWAYS

The Act, passed at the last session of Congress, which permits the Federal Government to pay half the cost of wayside planting along Federal-aid highways, will give considerable impetus to the movement long fostered by women's clubs and other social organizations, and its effect will quickly be evident in an improvement of the appearance of the main interstate roads, according to the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Latest available figures show that 25 states have no laws governing tree and shrub planting along highways. A few of the remaining 23 have good laws, but the majority have indifferent ones.

The Massachusetts Department of Public Works, and the highway and forestry departments of other states. have already demonstrated how much can be done at small cost to beautify the roadsides by judicious planting of native trees, shrubs, and perennial flowers.

The Massachusetts Department is empowered by law to make roadside improvements, the work including such planting, replacements, and care as may be necessary. When a road is laid out as a state highway, it is generally made sufficiently wide to provide an area on each side of the travelled portion for roadside improvement. No tree, shrub, or plant within such a highway can be cut, removed, or new ones added without a permit from the Highway Department.

The work of roadside improvement in Massachusetts is done by the maintenance division. The cost is included as a part of the regular maintenance expenditure of the state. The state has a nursery at Palmer, where trees and shrubs are propagated and where the highway landscape supervisor trains men in the care of trees and roadside beautification.

Public acquisition in all states of suitable tracts of land along the highways for state parks, for purposes of recreation and conservation of timber and animal life, and the acquisition of small road-bordering strips and plots for development of parkways and parklets, says the bureau, would enhance considerably the appearance of the roadsides.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE TIDY

The following is an article taken from the English magazine "Garden Illustrated" and is an extremely good solution to the problem, "How to maintain orderliness in a garden and still avoid unpleasant stiffness?" Of course, it all boils down to that pertinent question, "Are we growing our gardens for the artistic effect or to obtain a superabundance of certain flowers? Sufficient knowledge and planning might, no doubt, combine the two in a state of perfection which leaves nothing to be desired. But gardens like humans don't lean to perfection and rise up above or against our intentions with such problems as soil conditions, sun, and shade, wind protection, etc. Of course, these can be overcome with sufficient planning and is easily possible in a garden of small size or in a large one with sufficient outside help but in San Diego where many of us folks of moderate means own half acres and acres and do most of the work ourselves in heavy adobe soil we are apt to have to follow the line of the least resistance. And certainly, in no place is formal gardening more misplaced than in California where Nature herself is so howlingly extraordinary. She doesn't know her own mind here for a minute and would rather give you a thrill than an organized plan any day. But I'm for a garden anyway. I never ran a bank but I'm sure there must be much more interest in and skill required for making a garden and the result is much more satisfactory. I'm not decrying banks. I'm for them. They are the best garden fertilizer one can have and that's the best use to which they can be put; to supply us with the wherewithal to run those soul-satisfying gardens of ours. I'm digressing. This is an article signed Ajax and full of good points. He should have signed his John Henry.

TIDINESS IN THE GARDEN

The need for tidiness in the garden goes without writing it. Everyone who has charge of either large or small gardens soon realises that one's cultural work is rendered nugatory, or is considerably discounted by a lack of tidiness. Even a vegetable garden can be made to look a perfect picture by the attribute of a general orderliness. Have we not all seen such plots and felt the charm of their attraction? Probably the kitchen garden gains more by scrupulous care and other than the flowerbed. Certainly, they are more conspicuous when exercised on the portion devoted to vegetables.

Possibly it may be the admiration-compelling attractiveness of such a vegetable garden that induces many people to practise something similar amongst their flowers. But there is another side to the matter here. While nobody should condone carelessness or disorderliness in any garden, it has to be remembered there is something greater over and above all this that must be accorded place in the growing of flowering plants, and that is naturalness. This is such a necessary thing in a flower garden that without it the place loses its charm. The growing of vegetables and flowers is a craft usually with two separate aims in view. The first is the provision of food, and the second is providing a feast for the eyes. While vegetable-growing may be legitimately done in any way that produces the result aimed at, the requirements of the flower garden are rather more exacting.

To make a perfect picture of a flower garden it is necessary not only to study the nature of each plant, but to utilise that nature in the composition of the whole scene. Here is where the horticultural artist comes in—not by adventitious aids, but by Nature's methods. Take the Carnation, for instance. It is usually planted in borders, and when blooming time comes each budding spray must be tied up to a stick, and every time anyone with artistic susceptibilities passes down a walk between such borders every spiky support seems to pierce his ribs. But then, queries the poor gardener who must obtain perfect blooms, how are they to be obtained otherwise? So the beauty of the garden has to be sacrificed to blooms. The gardener again hints that, unless supported, Carnations are too weak to stand up. Then why try to do what Nature never intended? Why not let them lie down if they have not strength to stand up?

Ah! but there are the perfect blooms to be thought of. Then why not grow the Carnations in baskets under the verandah, in vases at the corners of border, or in the centres of lawns, on the top of tree stumps? On such elevated growing-places we should follow Nature's ways and gain much from the pendulous beauties the plant affords. But all in a row, tied up like prisoners flapping their poor heads against each other like dejected creatures tired of their lives—bah! it's neither Art nor Nature, and tidiness becomes more a fetish than a virtue then.

A week or so before these lines were penned the writer stood looking at a garden where not only Carnations, but everything else was tied up to a stake. There were short ones in front, longer ones behind, graduating to the longest behind, but every plant had its enchanging support, many of which never had need of anything of the kind. Such a forest of sticks, and to make them more prominent such perfect order and symmetry prevailed, not a leaf awry in the borders, not a stone out of place in the paths. The border tiles looked

as if they had been scrubbed, not a tiny weed nor an inch of Lichen or Moss were to be seen. Evidently the owner, whose time was his own, used it with a zeal and punctilious care that seemed mainly misplaced. At any rate, the effect upon the writer was almost painful, and a strong desire seized him to go and tear up every stick and give each plant a good shaking.

Yes, tidiness in a garden is as commendable a virtue as it is anywhere else, but when it completely ousts Nature it is carried too far. The most beautiful gardens are the most natural ones, but, of course, not the most untidy ones. It is a sense of proportion that helps the gardener as much as anyone else, but even more necessary is a perception of naturalness. The garden that looks as if it had been severely starched and ironed, and put out in the sunshine to air piques this sense of the natural, and almost excites one's derision. When such a tying up as that referred to above is requisite it shows that we are not growing the plants in Nature's way, or, in other words, we are not cultivating on the right lines, are making a lot of work for ourselves, and getting no corresponding advantage.

Nobody likes to see plants falling and straggling all over the place. That is why some people will not grow certain varieties, however much they like their colours or shapes. Phlox Drummondi is a case in point. Here we have a charming flower in beautiful shades of colours, but in the open border it needs tying up all along the line if one is to make the best of it there. This means not only time and trouble, but an array of interloping sticks, which spoils the natural effect a garden should ever have. Why not grow this Phlox on the top of the rock garden, or the edge of a high border where its brilliant flowers can hang down at will and help to cover the stones or tiles?

The trouble with Dahlias is difficult to overcome, in many ways. Here we have a plant too tender to withstand the high winds we get in this country all the year round. Support is imperative, but, luckily, the foliage is usually so prolific and luxuriant that if care is taken in choosing the size and length of the stakes they are soon covered up. This is not the case when dealing with Gladioli. It is then difficult to prevent the sticks showing. This suggests that these bulbs and Dahlia tubers should be planted in sheltered places behind other plants that will grow about half the height of the matured flowers. These lower-growing plants will protect the others from the front, help to hide their sticks, and provide some support if of sturdy growth.

All this goes to support the present-day idea of growing herbaceous borders in bays. A hedge of evergreens at the back for protection, tall plants like Sunflowers next, with a forward one at intervals to help form the bays. Then Michaelmas Daisies, Solidago, or Phlox treated similarly, with spaces between for tall Dahlias. Nearer the front come the plants of medium growth, and here and there clumps of Gladioli and Montbretias. Before them is the place for bushy and protecting plants of lower growth, like Asters and Stocks. Near the front a host of smaller flowers suggest themselves for the position. If a bed or border is arranged somewhat on these lines staking is reduced to a minimum, there is something always in bloom, and nothing gets blown down or out of place.

By this it is easy to see that tidiness in the garden is assisted to a considerable extent by the method of growing. Of course, the arrangement outlined above is not always practicable, and gardeners have not always a free hand. In the latter case there is nothing more to be said, but in any mode of flower-growing, tidiness must not be confounded with "stakiness" or unnatural primness. The "prunes and prisms" of gardening belong to Victorian days; what we seek now is the freer life.

AJAX.

DECEMBER WEATHER IN SAN DIEGO

By Dean Blake

A midwinter month, December is often one of the rainiest. Precipitation as a rule becomes more frequent than in the preceding months, and is often attended by moderate gales of wind. While 5 or 6 days with rainfall is the average for the month, in some years 12 or 14 days are characterized by .01 inch or more. Unless abnormally deficient, the amounts are heavy enough to supplant irrigation in the county.

Nights are colder, and frequent killing frosts take place in the citrus districts back from the coast. Even in the littoral region light and heavy frosts are by no means uncommon, but, in spite of the cool nights, the daytime is usually mild, and never too cold for out-of-door activities or sports.

The thermometer has gone as high as 84 degrees but never below the freezing point, 32 degrees at the Weather Bureau office. Winds of 30 miles per hour or over are relatively frequent, but winds over 40 miles per hour are rare.

QUAIL

In smooth brown bonnets and paisley shawls,
The quail are little old ladies;
They love to gossip by leafy walls
In smooth brown bonnets and paisley shawls;
They trot and scurry with happy calls—
The Hatties, the Susans, the Sadies—
In smooth brown bonnets and paisley shawls,
The quail are little old ladies.

—Mildred Plew Merryman.

The Dec. and Jan. Gardens

THE GARDEN

By Walter Birch

Last month we considered the preparation of the rose bed, and, as January is one of the best rose planting months in the year (roses usually being dug and ready for planting the first week in January), it is apropos to mention a few of the roses of proven merit that are now offered by the best growers.

Angele Pernet, hybrid tea, a remarkable new color, rich brownish orange, flowers beautifully formed, quite double, stiff stems. handsome foliage and some fragrance.

Dame Edith Helen, hybrid tea, known as the rose without a fault, standing head and shoulders above any other pink rose. Big, full double flowers of glowing pink, very freely produced on vigorous upright, long stemmed bush. Delightfully fragrant.

Lulu, hybrid tea, a new English rose with dainty extremely long and slender buds of coral apricot, one of the most exquisitely formed buds amongst roses.

Mrs. H. R. Darlington, hybrid tea, this new creamy white rose, occasionally shaded lemon in the bud is conceded to be amongst the best of the white roses. The flowers are of enormous size, of excellent form and borne on long stiff stems.

Padre, hybrid tea, a very popular rose of rich copper scarlet. Flowers semi-double, long straight stems on tall erect bush, an exceptionally fine bedding bush.

Queen Alexandra, hybrid tea, an astonishing and dazzling flower of intense vermillion red, shaded old gold, beautiful deep glossy green foliage and a true perpetual bloomer.

Shot Silk, hybrid tea, the general color effect in this new variety is a delicate salmon rose but the flowers are often flushed with orange and cerise while the base of the petal is yellow. The coloring is unique and the blooms are fragrant.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, claimed to be the finest yellow rose ever imported from Europe. Erect grower with beautiful bright green foliage, producing many exquisite buds on long stiff stems. Flowers large and full of a clear sunflower yellow.

Souvenir de Georges Pernet, a rose of great size and beauty. The large globular buds open to enormous flowers of a glorious deep orange pink, which are fragrant and last a long time after cutting. Mildew resistant.

Golden Emblem, hybrid tea, one of the most popular of the yellow roses, lovely long buds of golden yellow, tinted with crimson on the outer petals, opening to a full golden yellow flower. Fine glossy green foliage that does not mildew, long stiff stems, blooms continuously.

Los Angeles, hybrid tea, the ideal American garden rose, one of the finest varieties ever introduced. Internationally known and conceded to be one of the finest roses in existence. Quite distinct in color, which is a glorious rich flame pink, shaded golden yellow.

Hoosier Beauty, hybrid tea. an intense rich dazzling scarlet with darker shadings and acknowledged to be one of the best and most highly colored red roses. The beautifully formed flowers have a texture like velvet and are very fragrant and a profuse bloomer.

Lady Hillingdon, tea, beautiful long buds opening into cup shaped flowers of golden yellow with no other shades. Very popular.

Louise Catherine Breslau, hybrid tea, a novel and distinct shade among roses, buds coral red in color opening to cup shaped flowers of salmon orange, shading to various degrees of pink, orange and copper.

Mme. Edouard Herriot, hybrid tea, buds red hot copper, opening up to flowers of softer tint, probably the most sensational colorings produced in any rose. Won the $5,000 prize offered by the Daily Mail of London and has been famous ever since.

Rose Marie. hybrid tea, this is a variety that comes close to being the ideal pink garden rose and undisputably one of the finest roses for bedding and cutting. A perfectly formed flower, dark rose pink with beautifully veined petals and rich sweet perfume. An exceedingly free bloomer with long stems and foliage that does not mildew.

(Continued on Page 10)

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

The California Garden

Editor
R. R. McLean
Associate Editors
John Bakkers
Alfred D. Robinson

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EDITORIAL

OTHERS

Sometimes, in the rush and press of things going on immediately around us and possibly by reason of a more or less limited vision, we do not see, or else we forget, that there are others here and there who are interested in the same things we are interested in and who perhaps see our problems just as clearly as we see them. This was brought to the Editor's attention recently by reading a protest made through the San Diego Union by Mr. L. M. Clarke of Seaside, Oregon, against the wanton destruction of the Joshua tree and barrel cactus in Southern California.

Mr. Clarke was sent a copy of our San Diego County ordinance protecting a relatively large number of cacti and other native plants, and a fine letter was received from him in reply. This letter is reproduced below to indicate to Garden readers that not only in Southern California is there a desire to protect and encourage native plants, but in other localities as well. Mr. Clarke's interest in our plant protective problem in Southern California is very much appreciated.

Dear Mr. McLean:

I am in receipt of yours of Oct. 29th relative to the Joshua Tree. This (Seaside) being a small village with no outside papers, I did not know until you mentioned it, that my little letter to the San Diego Union had been published, but I most always do have to work thus in the dark! I greatly appreciate the work you are doing for the preservation of wild flowers, etc. As a child in northwestern Iowa, a fairyland of wild flowers of every sort, I have seen the whole country settled up and every vestige of beauty destroyed. The same also, but earlier, where I lived near Marietta, Ohio—woodsy things, mostly, there —with kalmia (Mt. Laurel) etc., now all gone. I enclose the addresses of two Washington, D. C. firms, of whom you probably know, and whom I have corresponded with at various times. I am sending them your list of protected plants—feel sure they will be much interested. My last letter to them was in relation to the overwhelming and sudden destruction of Oregon's unique, wierd bog plant—a "pitcher plant" called the Darlingtonia. It was sold on Portland's every street corner, shop and store. A shame! as it cannot be grown as a houseplant nor outside, except in its native bog conditions.

I was ill, recuperating in San Diego, about one and a half years ago. I heard so much of both the barrel cactus and Joshua Tree, but was told neither was within walking distance. I saw neither till I was going eastward, out through Arizona (or Nevada) by railroad train. I saw one barrel cactus only, then, and several Joshuas. A man (apparently reliable) en route, informed me that these trees grow only in Southern California and just over the line. Never have grown anywhere else in the world, in so far as he knew and that they are practically extinct. Just ruthlessly destroyed! They have little shade, are useless for firewood or lumber, being very stringy, dry, and twisted. No fruit, or nut. But they have a charm of their own—often for miles and miles the only living thing in sight—so coolly dignified, aloof, independent, so self-reliant, saucy—well just a Joshua Tree! A shame for them to forever disappear! You will find the poem in the Golden Book magazine very amusing—and philosophical. I could tell the Washington people nothing about the candy making barrel cactus.

Thanking you,
L. M. CLARKE.

NEW MEMBERS AND SUBSCRIBERS

Mrs. Jean Nickerson, San Diego.
Mrs. R. P. Wood, Ocean Beach.
Mrs. Katharine A. Perry, San Diego.

The attached clipping was taken from the November, 1928, issue of Nature Magazine, published in Washington, D. C.:

San Diego Floral Group

"San Diego boasts of a unique organization, the San Diego Floral Association, which promotes two flower shows each year, conducts seasonal shows, maintains its own building in Balboa Park, and edits and publishes a sixteen page magazine, California Garden, which has circulation in twenty states and nine foreign countries without enlisting the aid of a single paid aide. It has existed for twenty-one years, and grown to a total membership of four hundred. The officers: Mrs. Mary A. Greer, President; Walter Birch, Vice-President; John Bakkers, Treasurer; Miss Winifred Sinclair, Secretary; and Robert R. McLean, editor of the unusual magazine.

NOVEMBER MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the Floral Association was held in the Floral Building, Balboa Park, Nov. 20.

Mrs. Greer, the president, called the meeting to order and announced a sale of Christmas wreaths and berried shrubs to be held in the Floral Building shortly before Christmas and a benefit bridge for December 7th. Mrs. M. G. Straus is chairman of the latter event. She then asked Mr. Walter Merrill to explain about the "Garden Contest" plans for which are not yet entirely completed. Further notice of this will appear in the Garden Magazine and the papers. Mr. Morley then spoke briefly on "Summer Flowering Lilies" and Mrs. Greer supplemented his remarks by urging that more lilies be planted. Mrs. Greer then introduced Mr. Clinton Abbott, Director of the San Diego Natural History Museum. Mr. Abbott's subject was "Some European Gardens" and he described most delightfully some of the gardens of Italy, France and England which he had recently visited.

Miss Kate Sessions then named and described the specimens of flowers and shrubs which had been brought. The meeting then adjourned and refreshments were served by the house committee.

W. SINCLAIR, Secretary.

A NEW BOOK

"City and Suburban Gardening" is the title of a book just off the press, which is so delightfully written, that after reading it, one wants to get out doors at once and dig in the nice clean earth, plant seeds, and watch the little plants grow to maturity, which sprout from their brown bosoms.

Most writers of garden books, especially men, show an utter lack of sentiment in what they have to say on the subject. Cold hard facts, only that and nothing more. No enthusiasm, no sentiment, no vision, no ideals. Not so in this case. The author, Chesla C. Sherlock weaves a thread of sentiment into the fabric of the subject, that is so rich, so beautiful, that the little volume is delicious reading. I quote from its preface:

"The most interesting and encouraging sign of the times is the widespread popularity of gardening. Find a gardener and you have found one who knows where to dig for happiness—after all, what could be more fitting than that Man and Woman, in their search for happiness together, should return at last to the garden—the original Paradise? It is a great, clean, healthful hobby. It makes us, in truth, Creators, laboring in the Divine workship—Creators of beauty.

"Sometimes I fancy I see the footprints of Divinity in my garden. The garden is the supreme altar of faith. Here man, by taking thought may add to his stature." And I say Woman add to her beauty.

The illustrations are profuse and helpful to the amateur. It is intended for the Eastern gardener. Most of the subjects named would be misfits in a Southern California garden, but the fundamentals of gardening apply alike to all sections of the country. I shall close this review of the book with what the Author says of the Columbine.

"Dainty little Columbine, what a coquette you are! Tall and slender, and graceful as "sweet sixteen", you dance your dance on your own dainty carpet of feathery green. You are always neat and prim, and a wee bit old fashioned for all your rouge and color. Your long, pointed coiffure, with your hair put up over your ears only makes us love the color of your cheeks the more. You bring us hints of our own youth, and we, too, would laugh and dance with you on your feathery green".

The A. T. De La Mare Co., New York, Publishers.—P. D. B.

ANNUAL DISPLAY AND SALE OF BERRIED SHRUBS AND WREATHS

The annual Berried Shrub and Wreath display will be held at the Floral Building in Balboa Park on Monday afternoon, Dec. 17, at 2 p. m., which will be open to the public. At 3 o'clock there will be a talk on "Berried Shrubs of this Locality". Refreshments will be served at 4 and at 4:30 the sale will be held.

Ribbons will be awarded for the best wreath, best collection and the best basket of berried shrubs. The committee requests the entries by 11 a. m. on the date of the show.

PRUNING

By K. O. Sessions

At this time of the year there is thought of trimming the plants of the garden. The telephone calls are asking advice and a call for workmen with pruning experience.

Deciduous and clinging vines such as Boston Ivy, the woodbine or Ampelopsis radicans and Amp. Henryii should be severely trimmed back, not the main stems but all the loose ends and wood that has grown in the wrong place. They are all strong and heavy growers and are much improved with this trim now. New growth will start before February. Wistarias also are deciduous and as they bloom before the new growth of the spring is fully developed, better flowering results are obtained by a severe pruning back of all the last season's growth. On old vines leave only about 6 to 12 inches—on young vines keep considerable of the new long growth that leads to the pergola or trellis top but head in the side branches. If the plant is less than 6 feet tall cut it half back. The new growth will be the better.

Honeysuckles are not deciduous but they require heavy pruning each fall. They blossom on the new growth in the spring and not on the old wood as the wistaria does.

The red Bignonia Cherere is practically a summer and late fall bloomer and it makes such a large growth that its evergreen foliage should be headed in each fall. It also blooms on the new growth.

All evergreen and summer blooming vines need some pruning before the winter and also shrubs with some exceptions. The winter blooming vines and shrubs are pruned in the spring after the flowering season is over. San Diego is always striving for winter bloomers and they begin to flower from November till January. Such varieties are ruined if trimmed in the fall. The Orange Bignonia, our best winter brilliant vine; Bougainvillea lateritia another splendid colorful vine; Tecoma, Queen of Sheba, such a large grower and full of pink trumpet like flowers blooms from October till January. Another pink Tecoma is very similar but a summer bloomer. Each of these Tecomas must be pruned at a different time—one must know the habit of a plant to trim wisely.

Deciduous shrubs must be observed. The Spireas bloom on their long spraying branches that grew the previous year but are bare and brown during the winter, they must not be trimmed until May after the blossoms have gone. Likewise Tamarix Galica; but Tamarix Hispida and the other varieties bloom on the new growth so they must have their trimming done by January before the growth begins.

Roses become most dormant here by January so December and January are the months for their pruning. Not too severely should the older wood be cut back but all small and poor growths and dead branches cut out and head in the side branches to 3 to 6 inches on the long growths of the climbers.

A heavy fertilizing and a generous watering of all the ground of the rose bed is quite necessary after the rose trim. It is a serious mistake to fertilize and water each individual plant but all the ground around and between the plants needs both fertilizer and water. About late February the fertilizer and weeds that have grown should be spaded under.

If the winter rains are short then it pays to water well all deciduous and pruned plants after each rain. We all know that a very wet winter gives better results the following season so all small rains should be followed with a good soaking from the hose.

THREE LOCAL GARDENS

Dr. A. J. Wilkinson's residence, at the west end of Myrtle Street, is a one-story stucco structure with tiled roof facing the south and is made very attractive by its very unique planting.

Charming first for the simplicity and secondly for its unusual plants and their grouping.

The very surprising location of a large Phylocactus at the left side of the front door in the full sunshine is a lesson. This plant is a brilliant shaded rose color and is in perfect health. The phylocacti are always grown in partial shade and are a bright green, and this plant must be a special variety. Its blooming season is a long one and the flowers are very lovely Mrs. Wilkinson says.

At the other side of the doorway and close to the wall of the house is a fine specimen of the Portulacaria Afra—a plant from Southeastern Africa that the elephants feed upon. Its small, fleshy leaves and brown stems give it a very individual appearance. Two more specimens are by the corner of the house and one at the west end. Two large Dracaenas and a Cocos Plumosa Palm are grouped close to the front of the house. A very large and fine dwarf Pomegranate is growing within the iron grill of a large south window and at the southeast corner of the house a rough rock bordered bed contains some large and interesting Cacti and Yuccas that are well placed. The lawn is an exceptionally fine one—free of weeds, good in color and evenness of texture.

At the rear and north side of the house the garden is on a rather steep hillside that has been developed well. A sloping lawn, a

good sized pool, a winding path and stone steps leading down, a lower and level path rock-edged is at the base of a well-planted slope with low and prostrate shrubs and many good rock garden plants. A fine group of heathers is at the west end of this path and below are level terraces for a rose and dahlia bed. Still lower on the hillside are large shrubs and trees and a summer house, covered with attractive vines, where one can rest and enjoy the valley below and look up to the well-planted slope. This garden shows individual planning and good care.

Another garden that is decidedly a success and growing monthly more so has been and still is being developed by Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Dorland at the south end of Brant Street. The location and contour of the hill slopes and high point for Mrs. Dorland's cactus and allied plants is absolutely perfect and the individuality has been preserved. In a short time this section of the garden will be very interesting both as to the variety of specimens and their fine development.

Mr. Thos. Hamilton at his home in La Playa has been developing a hillside garden for some time with very excellent results. It also is a unique situation and is a decided rock garden with a fine collection of sedums, aloes, cacti and allied plants. This garden is a real inspiration for the cultivation of hillside and canyon lots with the plants so well adapted for such a location. Moreover, the plants that we can grow in such a garden are seldom, if ever, seen in the rock gardens of the greater part of the United States and England and Europe, because of their colder climate. And also those gardens grow many lovely plants that would be quite a failure here in this mild climate.

For small gardens a corner devoted to a well-planned rock garden is very interesting and easily cared for.

K. O. SESSIONS.

TALES OF A TRAVELER

By P. D. Barnhart

May 2nd I boarded a Union Pacific train in Los Angeles ,the destination Atlantic coast in general; New York in particular, one of the objects in mind: build a rock garden for a son, a resident of the big town. Big is the word to apply to New York City. It is beyond compare to any other city of these United States. This article is not an advertisement to boost New York. It, like a huge snowball, gathers momentum and size as it rolls down the hill we call time.

The Editor of The Garden has asked me to give the readers of the journal my observations and impressions of that part of the country from the viewpoint of a gardener. It was wet, very wet, this season and because of the wetness the foliage of vegetation was thoroughly laundered all summer long. Moreover it was lush and green as I never before saw it.

I saw more water on the landscape in thirty days than I have seen during my thirty years' residence in California. It gushed from the hills, and descended upon the valleys in such abundance that streams, both large and small were kept bank full all summer. And now for the Flora. First the Exotics. How they did flourish under such moist—and I may say torrid, climatic conditions. Jap Iris were wonderful for size—some varieties as much as eight inches across their flat faces. And their colors, Oh the colors of this species of Iridacea are beautiful beyond description. Then the Azaleas, bushes aglow in flame of scarlet, of orange, of white, of pink. These too are from the Orient. And the Rhododendrons, bold and imposing in appearance because of the large foliage, and the great clusters of large flowers also rich in color. Where is the pen equal to the task of conveying to the mind of any reader the glory, the grandeur of the lace-like foliage and rich red color of well-grown Jap Maples.

Then too, the fluffy, feathery spikes of Astible Japonica. This plant is erroneously named Spirea Japonica by nurserymen who issue catalogs. It belongs to the tribe Safifragaceas. While Spireas are of the tribe Rosaceae. Certainly we are indebted to Japan for some of our finest flowers for Eastern gardens. The soil which is alkaline on the Pacific Coast, and the climate, which is too arid are not congenial to them, and they are so unhappy in the gardens of Southern California that no gardener with a "heart" attempts their cultivation.

Paeonias were another source of pleasure to the writer of these lines. Great clumps of them, three and four feet tall, with bloom of some varieties a foot in diameter. Some delightfully fragrant, and some of gorgeous crimson color.

Of the wildlings I make mention of a tree, small of stature but beautiful in flower—Prunus Virginiana, great white plumes, in Pennsylvania Forest Preserve, where it is protected against the ravages of the vandal who when he, or she, fares forth, seems to think that it is their privilege to pull up. to break down, to destroy plant life, with which the good Lord adorns the bosom of mother earth, to be admired by His children. The Prunus in question is known as "fire cherry" by the natives, and well does it deserve the name. When ripe the fruit is a brilliant scarlet.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

In the woods from Massachusetts to Maryland is a species of Ericacea which is so beautiful that I wonder it is not found in the gardens of the East. Chimaphila Maculata is its name—a low growing, six inches to a foot high—herbaceous plant. Flowers a pure white, two to six on a slender scape, and like a pretty, modest maid when a proposition of matrimony is made to her, they hang face down, in quiet contemplation. In the open wet meadows of Rhode Island I met with a plant known as Meadow Beauty—Rhexica virginica is its name, and the only member of the tribe, Melastro macea growing in North America. We grow one of its relatives, Tibouchina in our gardens, a native of Brazil, but this dainty little beauty is unknown to any professional gardener of the East with whom I talked. A world of plant life, exquisitely beautiful is yet to be explored and studied by the majority of nurserymen of the East, and that too, within easy reach of their gates.

(To be contined.)

DECEMBER AND JANUARY GARDENS

(Continued from Page 5)

Wm. F. Dreer, hybrid tea, a beautiful rose displaying beautiful color combinations of shell pink, orange and golden yellow, as the long pointed buds open into full, well shaped blooms.

General McArthur, bright red with flat open blooms, very sweetly scented.

Hadley, also hybrid tea, a rich crimson rose, which with its long stems, mildew proof foliage, full blooms and rich fragrance is close to the top in red roses.

Radiance and Red Radiance. both hybrid teas, the first a lovely light silvery pink with suffusions of deeper color and will produce more first class blooms than any other, the second has large cerise red flowers, borne on long heavy stems.

Frau Karl Druschki, the only absolutely pure whiet rose, with immense long buds and very double flowers, blooms during spring, summer and fall.

The foregoing descriptions are largely taken from the catalog of one of the best rose growers in Southern California, and we consider the information is valuable at this time. Roses budded on Ragged Robin stock are considered the best by the leading rosarians, and the Hybrid tea variety is the most popular and longest blooming type to plant.

At time of planting it is important to prune off all broken roots and cut bush heavily back to three or four strong canes.

THE DELPHINIUM OF TODAY

In the heyday of its flowering, with giant spikes towering to fully six feet high, the Delphinium of today is a handsome plant. The coming weeks are of great importance to these plants in so far as their planting may be served. To this end, therefore, a few words will be in season.

Cultivation—A good garden soil will suit the plants quite well, but the better and deeper it is the better will the results be. A well-trenched soil, with ample manuring. timely planting, and frequent hoeing, is all-important. Those who merely shovel out a shallow hole and stick in a plant, in a basin of earth as it were, with the best half of the plant's roots doubled beneath, destined to a speedy decay probably, cannot expect to succeed half so well as he who trenches the soil two feet deep and does other things equally well.

Very effective masses for the shrubbery border, or like places, as the margin of the woodland, may be secured by growing Delphiniums in good soil and away from hungry tree roots.

There are now many fine varieties, a good selection embracing Millicent Blackmore

The Johnson Nursery

Of La Mesa

Announces the opening of its new sales yard on El Cajon Blvd. in the east end of La Mesa Heights.

In addition to our general line of ornamentals, we are offering for the holiday trade, Cyclamen, Erica Melanthera, Ferns, etc., at moderate prices.

(blue and mauve, one of the finest of all), Blue Boy, Dusky Monarch (purple, black center, enormous spike), Coronation, Mrs. Townley Parker (sky-blue, single, most effective—this variety created a great sensation at Vincent Square when shown by a glorious mass by Messrs. Blackmore and Langdon), Belladonna (Cambridge blue, white center), King of Delphiniums (indigo blue, large individual flowers), Boy Kelway (sky-blue, with rosy tint), Monarch of All (violet and purple with black-brown eye), Nettie (bold, tapering spikes, sky-blue with conspicuous black center), Lord Rosebery (indigo blue shot with purple, white eye), Moerheimi (white), Rev. E. Lascelles (dark blue with central white rosette, one of the best), The Alake (outer sepals royal blue, inner sepals violet purple, spikes very massive), and Lorna Doone (soft blue, white eye).

Delphiniums look particularly well in beds or bold groups when given plenty of room for full development. Copious waterings in spring and summer will be attended by increased size in spike and flower, and there are few flowers, if any, more effective than a well-grown Delphinium.

To trace the development of the modern race from the old-fashioned, small-flowered Larkspur would form a profitable study in plant evolution. For many years specialists have been at work hybridising, eliminating, and selecting, with what results a visit to the London shows will amply demonstrate. An up-to-date collection will embrace every shade of purple and violet, every type of blue from the deepest Gentian to the palest Cambridge, and to complete the gamut we have a wide range of soft mauves and lilacs. The stately symmetry of the spike is equally worth noting, tall and majestic and closely packed with broad, open flowers of wondrous form. A special feature of the modern Delphiniums is found in the centers of the flowers. These "eyes" are like settings in a jewel. Some are pure white, some black, while others resemble bees so closely that they may be mistaken for them.

The foregoing varieties are all distinct from one another, but there are hundreds of varieties in cultivation. Anyone interested in the culture of Delphiniums cannot fail to have noticed the multiplicity of varieties offered. It may be said that so far as names are concerned the distinctions are many, but when the spikes of blooms on clumps growing side by side are compared the real differences are few. The principal colors of these very charming, stately border plants are to be found in gradations of blue and purple; the plants are easily raised from seed and will bloom the second year. This accounts for many Delphiniums differing only very slightly, yet possessing different names. Raisers of new varieties are, of course, open to name them as they think fit, and this is what is apparently being done by several people who specialize in them. We have heard the remark more than once in regard to spikes of Delphiniums with separate names. There is much of a muchness about them. It is a difficulty which has gradually crept in of recent years, and is due to so many seedlings being raised.—Gardening Illustrated.

WHEN PLANTING IRISES

Give Them Suitable Soil and Positions

One of the most frequent causes of failure in plant growing is the want of consideration given to the type of soil and the requirements of the plant. For instance, members of the Iris family are sun-loving. It is necessary, for the proper ripening of the rhizomes, that they should be given a situation exposed to sunlight, and for this reason shallow planting should be done. Shade and deep planting mean no blossom. Another important point: lime is very necessary to them—ground garden lime. or, if the builders have recently constructed your home, their refuse can be collected for the Iris border.

A fine yellow, free-flowering Iris is Flavescens, next to which might be placed Florentina, a handsome, dark blue Flag Iris, with rich colored falls of full purple. Among the lavenders, Princess Beatrice, pale lavender with deeper falls that are delicately veined, and Madame Chereau, white, shaded azure-blue at margin, are two of the best. For the rock garden do not forget Iris lutea, a 6-inch plant flowering very early in the year, and those many other delightful little miniature sorts with large blooms in shades of violet, blue, and yellow.—M. B. in Popular Gardening.

NEBRASKA PLANTS TREES

Nebraska reports that during April, 1928, the Agricultural Extension Service of the University distributed 682,000 forest tree seedlings to 2,600 farmers, representing every county in the State. In addition, the Bureau of Game and Fish planted 25,000 pine transplants in Cherry County and the United States Forest Service planted 1,000 acres of pine transplants on the Nebraska National Forest. These last plantings bring the total acreage of pine plantings on the Nebraska National Forest to approximately 13,000 acres.—American Forests.

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LATH HOUSE AND OTHER MATTERS

By Alfred D. Robinson

This is written December second with a cloudy sky and a falling barometer, further a local weather shark says look out for rain in the first seven days of this month, by which I am reminded of Mark Twain's advice to prophets, to use a shotgun and not a rifle; any seven days in December are a pretty fair prospect for rain. I have been watering and watering in my lathhouse and it seems as if I never remember it so dry at this season, be that as it may, now is a very dangerous time to all potted boxed and basketed things, for a shower is vouchsafed by the gods, we smile and say, "What a splendid rain," and devote ourselves to bridge for a week and everything dries out. Very few rains with us equal a good watering by hand, a half inch in a pot is but an ordinary application yet few rains reach to that size, and even when they do, because of the shedding by foliage, only a modicum gets to the soil. It is vital to keep this in mind, and so often have I neglected to do so that now I go out and water all potted things whenever it looks like rain and immediately after one.

Only a very few of us keep a rain gauge, and of those that do, many fail to read it, and that leaves our daily press as our guide to moisture. This, the press, scorns mere figures and much prefers ring scare heads and as we have, according to this same authority, an imposing number of new residents, it might be well to give a glossary so to speak of these phrases for the education of these. While not pretending to be complete here is something of a guide.

A "soaking" is from ten to twenty hundredths of an inch according to the qualifying adjective.

A "drenching" from twenty-five to fifty hundredths.

A "deluge" from fifty to seventy-five hundredths.

A "million dollar rain" anything above a deluge.

It might be interpolated that we need several of all kinds, the more the merrier.

I have been surprised and somewhat embarrassed by the visits of several builders of new lathhouses seeking plants, in bloom of course, to put out therein. I hate to scare off even two-bits when it seems anxious to roost in my pocket but this is not the time to plant things out in a lathhouse. But my visitors say you are doing it. I am not, I am rearranging things in pots which is quite a different matter and how many times must I say, "Do as I say, not as I do". I believe this is the best time to build a lathhouse and make ready the soil, and if you must have something growing right away, put in bulbs, cinerarias and the like, but not Begonias, if you must have Begonias sink the pots.

With a mild move towards the lathhouse now on, I am urged again for the steenth time to give some pointers that experience has laboriously drilled into my thick head. A circle or a square is the best shape because it gets the center the further possible from the outside conditions, of course situations generally control this feature.

A solid side towards the prevailing wind is very advantageous and a solid wall all round from two to three feet is also good. A flat roof gives the best distribution of sunlight and shade and two or more levels provide a clear story and add to appearances .The ordinary width of lath is better than a wider one and the laths must run as nearly North and South as possible.

A small lathhouse does little to modify atmospheric conditions the larger the house the greater its percentage of efficiency, because the center gets further away from the outside and outside conditions don't penetrate to meet at the center. In laying out your lathhouse beds forget the lath and plan a garden remembering that border space is the most valuable and that deep beds are an aggravation, it is a great help to be able to get at everything without clawing over a lot of other things. Don't excavate for your beds at all, build them up on the top of your natural soil level. A retaining wall of hardpan or even cement a foot high will give you all the depth you need for lathhouse stuff. By this method you secure good drainage on any kind of soil and to a great extent control your soil mixture. You also get your plants well above your walking level where the low growing ones show to better advantage. These retaining walls if constructed of hardpan, the medium I prefer, should have a cement back to hold the hardpan in place and prevent leakage of water and soil.

There will surely be lathhouses built upon our hill slopes and in such case I advocate the construction of these walls so as to terrace without disturbing the natural level, the soil to be filled in.

We are a speedy folk and our gardens suffer. No freshly assembled bed is ready for

planting. It should be wet down and turned over several times and allowed to settle into place, to become naturally compacted. Many failures in new gardens are due to putting plants into these just filled spaces which are full of air holes and when a plant gets over one of these it is practically a goner. Further the material we call leaf mold and top soil and well rotted manure is so frequently not as advertised, a goodly percentage is dessicated perhaps but not well-rotted, and when it is wet and kept wet it starts to justify the specification and no plant likes to be around, any more than a human, when rotting is actually going on.

A short time since I noticed a Staghorn fern looking rather fashionably peaked and examination showed that birds or something had picked out the moss from behind it so that the top head was practically without protection or moisture, a repadding was gratefully accepted and acknowledged by improved appearance and new growth. There is a brisk demand for these ferns.

If you are thinking about trying some Begonias from seed this next season remember that the earlier you start them after the first of January, the better. Begonia seed requires attention to technic for a month or so, but when under way grows well and fast, over ninety-nine per cent of tuberous are raised from seed. The bedding types are very easily raised and they can be had in a large variety of color and type.

All tubers should now be matured and put away in a place where they won't get dust dry, in their own pots on their sides under a bench in your lathhouse is ideal.

It is raining now and I must go and smell it.

The next morning: It rained and rained and it was a million dollar gift from the gods.

DECEMBER IDEAL TO PLANT SEEDS FOR SWEET PEAS

There are two very good reasons for December planting of sweet peas in Southern California, and they apply to two different types of gardeners.

The happy-go-lucky sower of flower seeds will find that sweet peas come up far more readily now than the ones he put in during September for Christmas flowering. On the other hand, those who wish to have flowers for the spring shows must begin to replant during this month if they have not already commenced.

Early and Late Strain

For an ideal choice get sweet peas of both the early and late strains. The early ones flower in about 90 days and continue to bloom well, while the late ones take four months or so and continue to bloom even better than the early ones. There also is a probability that the late strain will produce larger flowers and longer stems to offset its tardiness. At any rate, sowing both kinds insures a gratifying succession of sweet peas for the first half of the new year.

Sweet peas to cut at Thanksgiving and Christmas are the peak of any flower lover's ambitions in this part of the United States. But the late summer planting necessary for such results entails extra effort. In December we have usually had a rain and the ground is cooler and the air contains more moisture. Sweet peas will germinate with an alacrity that may have been lacking during September.

New Shades Yearly

Sweet pea colors have long since passed the primary stage. New shades are added every year until we have salmon, cerise, orange, tangerine, lavender and cream. There are innumerable pinks. peach pinks and rose, burning pink, pinks shaded orange and cream pinks.

Such combinations as blue and lavender, with a little purple thrown in, are possible, or blue with the salmon and orange. Pure white and blood red are there for those who like their colors straight. And then the variations are available, such as flame, scarlet, orange red and flame.—San Diego Union.

THANKSGIVING ROSE SHOW PRIZE

Prizes were awarded yesterday for the display made at the San Diego Rose Society's Thanksgiving Rose Show at 723 Seventh Street. It is announced that the show will be open, without charge, today, closing tonight.

Winners of trophies at the rose show were announced as follows:

American Rose Society bronze medal for best three blooms in classes 11 to 17, Mrs. Frank Lane.

American Rose Society bronze medal for best bloom in classes 18 to 24, E. R. Bliss, Jr.

San Diego Rose Society bronze medal for best new rose in commerce, E. R. Bliss, Jr.

San Diego Rose Society silver medal for best new seedling rose not released for sale, Capt. Geo. C. Thomas, Jr.

Trophy for best general display by an amateur, Capt. Geo. C. Thomas, Jr.

Trophy for best rose in the show. E. R. Bliss, Jr.

Membership in the American Rose Society and the San Diego Rose Society for best rose shown by a non-member, Fred Page.

Trophy for best collection of twelve varieties, Forrest L. Hieatt; best collection of six

varieties, S. B. Osborn; best basket of roses, one variety, C. Merle Manly; best jar of roses, one variety, Forrest L. Hieatt; best bowl of roses, one variety, Walter S. Merrill; basket of mixed roses, Forrest L. Hieatt; jar of mixed roses, S. B. Osborn; most artistic florist's basket, Rainford's Flower Shop.

Best six red roses, Capt. Geo. C. Thomas, Jr.; six pink roses, E. R. Bliss ,Jr., first, Mrs. Merle Weber, second; six pink-shaded roses, Capt. Geo. C. Thomas, Jr.; six yellow roses, Capt. Geo. C. Thomas, Jr.; three white roses, W. S. Merrill, first, E. R. Bliss, P. S. Eustis, second; three red roses, Mrs. Frank Lane, first, Mrs. Robert Cline, second; three pink roses, Edward Eckles, first, Mrs. Jas. H. Harvey, second; three pink-shaded roses, W. S. Merrill, first, E. R. Bliss, Jr., second; three yellow roses, Mrs. J. Barck, first, R. T. Conyers, second; three yellow-shaded roses, Mrs. Andrew Hardy, first, Mrs. Irene MacIntosh, second; three flame colored roses, Mrs. A. J. MacIntosh, award of merit; white rose, Fred Page, first, W. S. Merrill, second; red rose, Mrs. Frank Lane, first, Forrest Hieatt, second; pink rose, Mrs. Andrew Hardy, first, E. R. Bliss, second; pink-shaded rose, E. R. Bliss, Jr., first, Mrs. Frank Lane, second; yellow rose, Mrs. Frank Lane, first and second; yellow-shaded rose, E. R. Bliss, Jr., first, C. Merle Manly, second; flame colored rose, Forrest L. Hieatt, first; tea roses, Capt. Geo. C. Thomas, Jr., first; special single five-petal roses, Capt. Geo. C. Thomas; Jr., first; climbing roses, Capt. Geo. C. Thomas, Jr., first; Polyantha roses, Forrest L. Hieatt, first.

Display of roses by club or community in San Diego County, Chula Vista Woman's Club, first; Encinitas Community, second; Olivewood Club of National City, award of merit; Oneira Club, award of merit.—San Diego Union.

SOUTHLAND CHARM IS ENHANCED BY TREES

By Fred A. Record

Horticultural Inspector Los Angeles County

One of the most enduring monuments man can leave behind him is a tree, and in Southern California the people are grateful for the forethought of the men of the past who left this legacy of beauty and practical usefulness behind them.

The average citizen is too apt to drive along the smooth boulevards with never an upward glance at the magnificent trees that tower above him, but the tourist from the East is struck at once with their variety. He finds the old familiar ones of his home massed and grouped with others that are utterly strange to him, for Southern California has drawn from every part of the globe for shade and ornament. And regardless of whence they came, they seem to thrive and reach a degree of perfection here.

Along any of the highways of Southern California one may find interesting trees, but Foothill Boulevard in particular has many stately and beautiful ones, and history and romance are bound up in the lives of some of them. This highway skirts the lower slopes of the mountains, and the little cities along the way nestle like gems in rich settings of live oaks, eucalypti and peppers. Except for the oaks, these were largely planted by early settlers.

In taking a trip along this boulevard it is proper to start with a street in Altadena which is lined for several blocks with giant deodars, natives of the Himalayas in Asia. These have outgrown the space allotted to them and touch each other across the street while the low branches are pushing the yards of householders farther and farther back. During the holidays these trees are transformed into Christmas trees and attract thousands of visitors.

RAINFORD FLOWER SHOP

Cut Flowers
Floral Designs

1115 Fourth Street *San Diego*

Leaving Lamanda Park, one finds the highway lined with locusts, eucalypti and peppers, while the slope back to the mountains is covered with magnificent oaks. Some of these were old when Cabrillo landed on these shores, when they appeared in the distance "like the figs of Spain". The oak is a friend to man. It requires no attention and provides shade, shelter and fuel.

At Arcadia is the Double Drive, or Santa Anita Drive, extending from the mountains into the valley for over two miles, and bordered with pepper and eucalyptus trees which have interlocked their branches to form a double arch of shade. Here it was that E. J. (Lucky) Baldwin indulged his love for horseflesh and exercised his thoroughbreds. It is said that he issued an order that whenever one tree was cut down two must be planted.

On the hills where Monrovia now stands W. N. Monroe once lived. He realized the need of trees in the country and so he planted peppers, eucalyptus and other varieties, even hauling water for more than three miles to keep them alive. At the corner of Melrose and Hillcrest avenues stands a rubber tree planted by Mr. Monroe in 1885. It is a big specimen measuring over sixteen feet in circumference, with one limb extending out from the trunk a distance of 57 feet.

Cypress avenue in Monrovia has one of the very large oaks of the Southland. It is not so tall, but it is very massive, at least twenty-two feet in girth. The main limbs have crossed each other and these have grown together in peculiar shapes.

Probably no tree along the foothills has attracted more attention than the huge avocado planted by W. Chappelou in South Duarte in 1880. The seed came from Monterey, Mexico, and the fruit it bears is of excellent quality. The tree itself is a splendid specimen of its kind. As one enters the yard, it takes a moment to realize that the shade spread around is all from one tree and that a fruit tree. In the dooryard sits the old man, his eyes so dimmed by age that he can hardly see the tree he loves so well. He has others that are of little less interest, a camphor and a cork oak.

After crossing the San Gabriel River one enters Azusa and on the eastern outskirts are some particularly inviting elms which nearly always shade vehicles of all sorts drawn up beside the road. Joining the elms is a row of fan palms, Washingtonia filifera, and on the other side, eucalypti. Two pear trees, still stalwart, deserve a place in the roster. Note was made of their planting on a nearby ranch in a diary kept by the Dalton family. in 1857.

Glendora deserves mention for her pepper trees, which she owes to Judge Silent, an early tree lover. Few cities have so many peppers as has Glendora and much of her charm is due to them.

As the way proceeds between orange and lemon groves, long rows of palms, alternated by English walnuts and eastern shade trees, appear. An occasional jacaranda with its bright lavender flowers stands out against a background of elms, cottonwoods or poplars. Magnolias, singly or in rows, remind one of the South. Black walnuts grow to great height and in the dooryards, that comfort of the desert, the umbrella tree, spreads its dense shade.

It seems strange to find the conifers here, trees that find a habitat in the snows and cold winters, but they flourish, many of them, along the highways.

The slopes and river courses of every continent have been searched for new and beautiful trees to deck the Southland, and with all this beauty stretched before, it is foolish not to see it. In the bright sunshine it lends a cooling influence to the landscape, and when evening comes and the mountains grow dim, a skyline with the eucalypti along its edge gives an oriental vista of the land that will linger long.—L. A. Times, Farm and Tractor.

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SWEETLY SMELLING ROSES

New and Old of Many Colors

Perfume in Roses may be roughly divided into three kinds: the old Rose perfume, fruity and Tea. Many intermediate perfumes may be detected such as violet, cinnamon and musk, whilst some (such as Ophelia) possess a sweet perfume bordering on the "Old Rose" that is truly delightful. Granted that there is no arbitrary dividing line, I will endeavor to give a list of Roses possessing perfume in a pronounced degree, classifying them as sweet, "old Rose," "fruity," and Tea perfumed.

Sweet—Abol, Admiration, Anne, Betty Uprichard, Captain S. F. Harvey Cant, Columbia, Una Wallace, Edith Somerset, Florence Izzard, Gustav Grunerwald, Hoosier Beauty, Mrs. H. Bowles, Ophelia, Mme. Butterfly, Lady Sylvia, Lady Alice Stanley, Mme. Abel Chatenay, Marcia Stanhope, Mrs. Bryce Allan, Holt Hewitt, Miss C. E. Van Rossem, Mrs. John Laing, Eric Holroyd, and Mrs. A. R. Barraclough.

"Old Rose"—Arthur Cook, Avoca, Bedford, Crimson, Crimson Emblem, Etoile de Hollande, Walter C. Clark, General McArthur, George Dickson, Geo. Mackereth, Hadley, Lady Helen Maglona, Mabel Lynas, Mrs. H. Winnett, Sir David Davis, Hugh Dickson, Fisher Holmes, Chas. Lefebvre, Dame Edith Helen, Henry Nevard.

"Fruity"—Norman Lambert, Golden Emblem, The Queen Alexandra Rose, Shot Silk, Juliet, Angele Pernet, Lady Roundway, Mabel Morse, Lady Forteviot, Mrs. Wemyss Quinn.

Tea—Lady Florence Stronge, Lamia, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Margaret Dickson Hamill, R. E. West, Rev. Page Roberts, White Ensign, Chas. P. Kilham, Caroline Testout, Lady Dunleath, Mme. Melanie Soupert, and practically all of the "Tea" class of Roses.

In semi-climbing Roses in crimson shades, Souvenir de Claudius Denoyel, Florence Haswell, Veitch and Grüss an Teplitz are very sweetly scented, also the semi-single dwarfs, K. of K. and Vesuvius. Most of the Hybrid Musk Roses have a pronounced musk perfume, whilst the dwarf Polyantha, Eugene Lamesch, has a distinct violet fragrance. The above is by no means an exhaustive list, but is a striking commentary on the erroneous idea that modern Roses possess no perfume. —B. W. Price in Popular Gardening.

WELL-CHOSEN SHRUBS CREATE COLOR GARDEN

By Ada Perry

Canvassing for hardy shrubs is a good way of improving the slack gardening days of the year. The sowing of flower seeds is at its low ebb just now in San Diego. Of course, some kinds can be scattered about, mostly of the wild garden class, but there is nothing like the variety eligible for spring and early fall planting.

Shrubs are with us all seasons of the year. It is important that we love those we plant in our own yards. Some will be beautiful at all times while others have to depend for favor on a particular irresistible display at some one part of the year.

There is a tremendous variety from which to choose and yet quantity isn't as important as arrangement. What can be more handsome than an orange-berried hawthorne spreading near a dark evergreen tree, or more lovely than a careless sweep of pale blue plumbago next an early blooming acacia?

Stick to Familiar Ones

Until the sum total of their good and bad habits is known, unfamiliar shrubs are not the best choice for a limited space, unless, of course, the gardener in the case gets his biggest thrill from experimenting.

Some dependable shrubs are suggested by Walter Birch, Sr., one of San Diego's pioneer nursery and seed men. Mr. Birch is now president of the Harris Seed Company. He begins with two Tecomas, the Henryi and the Capensis. These plants serve as freely blooming perennial vines or they may be pruned into effective shrubs. The Capensis is commonly called the Cape honeysuckle. Its orange-red flowers are seen in all parts of the city, usually with a humming bird attached. T. Henryi is yellow.

The Mexican and lemon guava are recommended for future beautiful little trees. Eugenia myrtifolia produces a pillar effect and may be used like Italian cypress.

Blues for Every Day

The housewife can have the blue sprays of Plumbago capensis for her vases every day of the year by continuous light pruning of the bush. For dwarf shrubs consider the veronicas. There are many different kinds. V. imperialis is hardy with large spikes of red flowers.—(San Diego Union.)

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